HOSERING HALL-11-Lectors.

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Dusiness Motices

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## New Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Boers have driven the British from Majela Mountain with heavy loss; General Colley is among the killed. —— There was a grand demonstration in Paris yesterday in honor of Victor demonstration in Paris yesterday in nonor of victor.

Hugo. — The religious ceremony of the marriage of Prince William and the Princess Augusta took place in Berlin yesterday.

Domestic.—General Garfield's last Sunday at

Mentor was passed quietly. \_\_\_\_ The Catholic Orphanage, at Scranton, Penn., was destroyed by fire last night, and fifteen children were burned or ated to death. === The receipts at the Oin made public. Burglars Saturday evening tobbed the houses of the members of the New-Lebanon Shaker community, near Albany.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The third contest for the O'Leary belt began at 12:05 this morning. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Talmage yesterday spoke of revivals that are soon to begin in their churches. = A new Baptist church was dedicated in Harlem. === The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith the don the relations of politics to religion.

Weather.—Tribune local observations in-

dicate cloudy and rainy weather, followed by partly cloudy or fair and colder weather. Thermometer besterday: Highest, 40°; lowest, 27°; average,

General Garfield starts from Mentor for Washington to-day. The whole country wishes him a safe and pleasant journey.

A ghost-show, where the ghosts were visible only to a few true believers and vanished at the approach of a sceptical reporter, is described in another column. The medium said the conditions were bad. They generally are when a wide-awake observer is on hand. It is a peculiarity of these modern miracles that they never work well in the presence of those who are most in need of conversion.

The clergymen of Brooklyn are becoming aroused to the necessity of more spirituality in the churches, and several meetings, attended by ministers of nearly all the denomimations, have been held with the view of starting a general revival movement. On Friday night Mr. Beecher announced that he had elled his lecture engagements in order to hold special revival services in Plymouth Church; and yesterday Mr. Talmage gave notice that " a religious campaign " was to be begun in the Tabernacle two weeks from to-

The enterprising traders who occupy the sidewalks around the markets with their stalls, crowding pedestrians into the gutter and paying no rent, unless a surreptitious bribe to some city official can be called such, are likely to be disturbed by the breeze of reform that egins to blow from the City Hall. If the the whole nuisance of sidewalk vehdors the public would be greatly gratified. Meanwhile we shall be thankful for small favors in this direction. They look large from the fact that they are unexpected.

A tinder-box benevolent institution, a fire starting nebody knows how, and fifteen dead bodies taken out of the smouldering ruinsthe victims of wretched, cheap architecture are mot paupers, but little children who had sought shelter of an orphan asylum, escaping from poverty and want only to be roasted alive in flames. If we ever get the "strong government" some people profess to be afraid of, charitable institutions will not be built so as to burn up like a heap of shavings when a fine gets out of order or a coal falls out of a

There has been a stubborn fight in the Transvaal, and the British have again been ted by the patriotic Boers. Only very ils of the affair are received. The lingitab, under Sir George Colley, appear to have occupied a strong position on a hill, from which they were dislodged by repeated charges exhausted. Great bindgitted commander oth sides, and the British commander song the slain. There was at first tallight ground to hope that Sir George

had escaped, but later news leaves no doubt as to his fate. He was too gallant a soldier to keep in the rear during a hard fight, and he has shared the fate of so many of his men. His death will produce a profound impression in England, and will not tend to help on the peace project which, until this last battle, promised soon to close a war that is as unjust as it is unnecessary.

Of Mr. Parnell as a pertinacious person, persistently obstructing the wheels of British Parliamentary Government, the world has heard a great deal more than it cares to hear. It is a relief to read now, as we do in our London letter, of Mr. Parnell as a mysterious pilgrim, flitting about Europe, consorting one day with Red Republicans in Paris and the next with Hebrew bankers in Frankfort, with opinion in London divided as to whether he is seeking a safe deposit for the funds of the Land League or running away from the heavy hand of British law. Really, there are possibilities of fresh interest in this plucky Irish reformer of which the world has not dreamed. Nor has he played all his parts yet. He is supposed to be holding in reserve a scheme for a dual Government for Great Britain and Ireland, on the plan of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which will make a fresh topic for the papers, if nothing more.

The production of iron in the United States is a pretty good indication of the condition of the country's general business. During 1880, according to the figures just made up by the American Iron and Steel Association, the total output of pig iron was 4,205,214 tons, against 3,070,875 tons in 1879, an increase of 1,224,539 net tons. Each State where iron is made, except West Virginia, increased its product; and the area of iron producing territory was extended so as to include Minnesota and Colorado. Iron is now made in twenty-three States, and California and Washington Territory are about ready to be added to the list. This great National industry, which is the foundation of so many other industries, was never before upon so solid and secure a basis. There have been times when the ironmasters made money faster, but their business was then in a feverish, over-stimulated condition. Now it is both healthful and profitable.

All our American shipyards are unusually busy, but in the account of their operations which we print elsewhere the reader will look in vain for a description of any vessels projected or on the stocks designed for the transatlantic trade. Our lake, river and seacoast commerce is constantly increasing and requires more ships and larger ships to carry it, but the still greater increase of our foreign commerce goes to swell the profits of foreign shipowners. Nearly all the foreign lines running to our Atlantic ports have new steamers in process of construction in the British yards, but, with the exception of two vessels destined to run to South America, no craft is being built in an American yard which is ever likely to get further away from home than Havana or Vera Cruz. The description of the many mammoth steamships now constructing abroad to carry American products to market is in itself an eloquent reproach to the let-alone policy which permits other nations to monopolize our ocean carrying trade.

THE SITUATION.

The country knows that it has escaped a great disaster. Everywhere there is a feeling of intense relief and thankfulness, as substantial people come to realize how terrible a revulsion the enactment of the Carlisle section would have caused. But it is well not to forget that the danger has been escaped only upon condition that the fatal section is defeated. If Congress or the President is led to believe that disaster has been and can be averted by any action of the Treasury Department, so that the pending great calamity, the consequences of that error raise China to the position of a second-class may be incalculably disastrous. Let the situa-

be fully understood. I. The Treasury was able to buy only \$5,335,000 bonds in two days, though it offered to take \$35,000,000, and money commanded from 112 to 12 per cent per day | Chinese people both physically and mentally. premium above legal interest. The obvious per cent bonds do not believe that three per | It is probable that England will again try to force cents can be sold in such amount as to enable Government to retire their bonds and deprive them of their high interest. That fact would equally make it impossible for the Treasury to put money into circulation rapidly by purchase of bonds after a three per cent bill had passed. It makes the Treasury virtually helpless if the odious measure should drive the banks to surrender over \$200,000,000 of circulation as fast as possible.

II. The banks here have no power to control the 2,000 banks of the interior, which have circulation that they will be anxious to reduce or surrender if the Carlisle section becomes a law. These country banks have deposits here. If they demand those deposits the demand must be met and the money placed to their credit with the Treasurer, or the city bank that refuses must confess itself broken. Even refusal would not arrest the retirement of circulation or the monetary contraction. The outside banks could arrange through either of hundreds of brokers to sell its bonds in open market and deposit the proceeds in the Treasury. As long as the city banks honor the checks of their depositors who wish to buy bonds, the withdrawal of money for deposit in the Treasury would thus continue. The fact is that the banks of this and all other reserve cities are powerless, as well as the Treasury, to prevent a great disaster, if the banks of the interior

re driven to surrender circulation. III. The surrender will go on just the same. if the bill passes, because it does not touch the provisions of existing law respecting liquidation, or retirement from the National system, and the law officers of the Government and the Courts would be compelled so to decide. Thus nothing can prevent disaster except the defeat of the unjust features of the

IV. There is every reason to believe, at this time, that the bill will fail to pass the House in its present form, and a strong body of members intend to prevent its passage in any form, if the dangerous provisions of the fifth ection are retained. It is to be hoped that they will succeed, even though all other legislation at this session should thereby be prevented. Once before, the House trusted the conservatism of the Senate to draw the fangs from this bill, and trusted in vain.

V. Yet there is good reason to believe that, if the bill gets back to the Senate in any form, it will be sufficiently altered or killed There was but three majority in favor of the fifth section before, and at least one Senator of the majority has stated that he has been convinced by subsequent events that the measure would do mischief. A change of one other vote would suffice. On the whole, probably it would be the best result of all if the

features, Congress virtually declared its belief that three per cent bonds without such measures would fail, and later events have demonstrated that, with such coercive measures, a sale of bonds is impossible. The new Congress can be quickly convened, and it would have no difficulty in framing a sensible and practicable refunding bill.

VI. It is now generally regarded as certain that the President, if the bill ever comes to him with the coercive features, will refuse to sign it. This belief has not been caused by any quoted statement from him, for he has not yet thought it proper to make his opinion known while the bill was within control of Congress. But the course of his political and personal friends, and his known fidelity to obligations of public good faith, render the belief natural. It is not possible that he would be willing that his administration, otherwise most honored for its financial triumphs, should close by producing a terrible commercial and financial crash.

CHINA AND RUSSIA. There is probably an end at last to the threatened war between China and Russia, as both Powers show an inclination to ratity the terms of the treaty which was concluded by the diplomatists in St. Petersburg, and approved by telegraph by the Imperial Princes in Pekin. If there is no further trickery, and the terms of the treaty are honestly executed, China will have made decidedly the best of the bargain over which there has been such long and fierce haggling. The treaty is said to have been the work of the Marquis Tseng; it gives to China the whole of Kuldja, the contested territory. except an inconsiderable corner in the northwest, which will serve as a haven of refuge for any citizens who prefer to remain Russian subjects. China is to pay "a substantial sum." but absolutely refuses to reimburse Russia the cost of her war preparations or to indemnify her for her care of the province. The treaty is regarded as a complete triumph for the war party in Pekin, of which the Imperial Princes are chief. It will, without a doubt, give to China a more solid strength and prestige among Western Nations than she has ever had before. During the last tifteen years in all the affairs of Central Asia she has proved successful beyond any other Power, both in war and diplomacy.

General Tso-Tsung-Tang, who has commanded in the Northwest for six years, has completed his preparations for defence in Mantchooria with such thoroughness that the St. Petersburg icurnals candidly confess that "Russia is not able at present to cope with these "vast and well-armed hosts." He returned to Pekin to assist in deliberating on the treaty and to receive an ovation on the Chinese New-Year. Now this General Tso is well known to be the soul and moving power of the aggressive policy of China; and now that he and his coadjutors have achieved so signal a triumph in this matter, the question is, what will they do next? In England there is a good deal of anxiety on the subject, for it is looked upon as certain that as soon as the Russian difficulty is settled, the Administration at Pekin will turn to the opium question. The war party in China have avowed themselves determined to put a stop to all importation of the drug, and General Tso (who is a sort of Mongolian Bismarck) has so positive a personal antipathy to it that he has actually brought the army to a condition of total abstinence simply by chopping off the head of every man who uses it. Early in November this opium question was declared by his party to be more important and urgent than even the impending war with Russia. Hence it is likely that as soon as the terms of the treaty are executed the boy-Emperor will be forced to move decisively in the matter, carcless as to whether England is offended or not.

Whether Prince Chan and General Tso could sustain China in a struggle with England as effectively as they have done with Russia is a matter of doubt. But there can be no doubt as bill can now be passed without causing a to the wisdom of their policy if they wish to Power. They have regained every foot of ground she has ever lost, and they are enlightened enough to see that increase of territory is a subordinate matter to the necessity of keeping out the drug which has so long debased the Their theory of action seems to be that no civreason is that people who hold five and six | ilization is possible to a Nation of drunkards. its importation upon them. Under any circumstances the opium question will rise into importance in Eastern affairs before the year is out.

DISHONEST ACCUSATIONS.

It is charged that the banks have "conspired to dictate the financial policy of the Gov-'evnment," or " to defeat the declared will of 'a two-thirds majority of Congress," or "to These charges are not merely erroneous. They are known to be false by every intelligent man in the country. Newspapers which make such charges simply disgrace themselves, and business men who repeat them, when they escape from the excitement of the time far enough to think calmly, will feel infinitely ashamed of themselves. The directors of banks are also mainly men in active business. It is indecent to charge them with conspiring to plunder their neighbors, when there is nothing to support the charge, and when the directors themselves have enormous interests at stake, both as individuals and as bankers, which can be served only by the general prosperity.

Instead of trying to dictate the financial policy of the Government, the bankers throughout the country, and particularly in this city, remained culpably indifferent while that policy was under discussion in Congress. THE TRIBUNE and other newspapers tried in vain to arouse them to an appreciation of the dangerous legislation contemplated. One hundredth part of the legitimate and proper influence which they have since sought to use with members of Congress, if exerted at the right time, would have prevented all mischi f. The fifth section passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 29, and there were at least half a dozen members of the majority who would have acted differently, if what they now know had been pointed out in time by bankers and business men who are their constituents. As often happens, business men neglected public affairs and public duties until it was too late. They thought Mr. Sherman or Mr. Knox would do all that was necessary. They were busy making money, and left it to somebody else to expend time and effort in the public interest. These are the plain facts, and the bankers know that they deserve, for their neglect of public duty, greater losses than they are likely to meet. After the bill had passed, and when they found that their banks were threatened with loss, then for the first time they began trying to escape, each for himself.

Of course, it is a flagrant falsehood that the coercive policy was "adopted by a two-thirds majority." A change of two votes in the Senate would have cast out the fifth section the actual supply had greatly increased entirely. In the House the vote on the final as because the bill should be killed. By adopting the coercive passage of the bill was-yeas, 135; nays, 125. Prices of merchandise were affected during solve the problem of breaking up the gambling-

No essential part of the bill had in its favor anything which an honest man could possibly mistake for a two-thirds majority. Even on the 3 per cent rate the vote in the Senate was only 33 to 22. Nor was there any other than purely partisan motive in the minds of most of the members who voted in its favor.

But the assertion that the banks here have been conspiring to squeeze borrowers and to plunder their own customers is almost too contemptible for serious notice. Out of fortyseven National banks in this city, just nine in all have made deposits to surrender circulation. These nine banks surrendered \$2.576,750; and they had a total circulation of \$2,964,500, out of \$18,259,500 reported on the 19th instant by the National banks of this city. Can anything be more absurd than to suppose that these nine banks, of which only three have a capital of over \$1,000,000, have entered into a conspiracy to bring about a prostration of business plainly hostile to the interests of all the banks, and by a process in which the other banks have not participated, and to which many of them are known to be bitterly opposed? He who has credulity enough to believe in such a conspiracy can swallow any story that stock gamblers or partisans can concoct.

The truth was shown yesterday in press dispatches from Washington, and has been shown day by day in the lists of banks which THE TRIBUNE has published of deposits made with the Sub-Treasury here from day to day. In all, 118 banks have deposited here, and 89 are reported at Washington, including many not embraced in the statement of deposits here. Hence it is impossible as yet to say how large a number of banks have made de posits in each State, or to what amount, but the list certainly includes 24 banks in the State outside this city, depositing \$2,141,225; at least 12 banks in Pennsylvania, and deposits of \$3,464,600; at least 11 in Connecticut, with \$1.795,400; in Massachusetts 3, with \$1,115,100; in Ohio 18. with \$1,108,630; in Indiana 7, with \$936,000; in Illinois 10. with \$829,700; in New-Jersey 4, with \$837,000; besides 3 each in Minnesota and Rhode Island, 2 each in Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Virginia and Wisconsin, and 1 each in Maryland, Nebraska, Maine, Missouri, Michigan, the District of Columbia and Montana. Does anybody really believe that banks thus scattered all over twenty-two States and Territories have been enlisted in a conspiracy for any purpose whatever within a single week?

The assertion is a palpable falsehood. The manifest truth is that a great many banks in different States, as soon as they learned what manner of bill had been passed by the Senate, determined that they could not afford to continue the issue of circulation on the terms prescribed, and over 118 of them took steps to retire circulation at once. This is exactly what THE TRIBUNE predicted more than a menth ago, when the bill was first reported from the House Committee, saying (January 20): "In order to prevent the sudden retirement of 'circulation, the bill makes a provision which is peculiarly calculated to accelerate it. . 'It will be strange if many banks do no take measures to surrender their circulation at once." It is utterly absurd to attribute to elaborate conspiracy a result which was so naturally anticipated as the inevitable consequence of a bad bill.

REBELLION IN THE REAR.

We publish on another page the first of series of letters written by the Rebel Commis sioners sent to Canada in the summer of 1864 to make a show of proposing peace negotiations, and at the same time to aid the Democratic party in the Presidential campaign then in progress, and to stimulate with money and advice the secre treasonable organizations in different parts of the North. These letters have never before been made public, and are a curious and instructive contribution to the history of the war. They are addressed to Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State, and give an account of the plans, conversations show that even as late as the summer and autumn of 1864, when the Rebellion appeared to be on its last legs and staggering from exhaustion, there was no sincere desire for peace on the part of the Confederate authorities save on the basis of separation from the Union and complete independence. Thompson, Clay and Holcombe, the Commis sioners in Canada, were playing a game when they gave out that they wanted to treat for peace, and induced Horace Greeley to meet them at the famous Niagara Falls Conference. They wanted to make the North believe that they were holding out the olive branch, and that Mr. Lincoln was repulsing them. The squeeze borrowers and cause a fall of prices." real practical business they had in hand, as will be shown by the letters to follow the one printed to-day, was to conspire with the Democratic leaders, to send agents through the North to organize and arm the Sons o Liberty and other traitorous societies, to subsidize Democratic newspapers, and to hire miscreants to burn Northern cities. For this purpose they were supplied with a large amount of gold-a part of the proceeds of the English loan.

The first letter is of much less interest than those to follow. It deals mainly with the peace negotiations with Mr. Greeley, and fully confesses the jesuitical character of those negotiations on the side of the rebels. Mr. Greeley got much unjust blame at the time for his part in this performance. His wisdom and sincerity were fully vindicated subsequently. A clear account of the conference will be found in the second volume of his "American Conflict." Mr. Greeley acted by the direct advice of President Lincoln. His proposition was to end the war on a basis of a restored Union, emancipation, and compensation to the South for the loss of slaves to the extent of \$400,000,000. If the South had accepted this generous offer it would have saved itself from much of the humiliation, suffering and poverty which afterward came upon it. But it relied upon the Democratic party of the North ultimately to give it the victory, just as it has since relied upon the same party to nullify the Constitutional Amendments and destroy the results of the war. The bane of the South, from first to last, has been the ignorant, unpatriotic, reactionary Democracy of the Northern States.

BUSINESS AND THE FUNDING BILL. Business in all its branches has turned so largely upon the Funding bill that there is little to be said about it, except in connection with that subject. The bank statement of Saturday, as everybody knew, resembled some newspapers in that it contained nothing true that was not ancient history. Whether it truly represents the condition of the banks on Tuesday or Wednesday last, it certainly did not represent their condition on Saturday. The money market became comparatively easy on that day, not so much because demand had diminished.

the week much less than was appre and were supported by the increased expor-demand which the previous decline had in vited. The volume of business transacted was very targe, but the excitement in the speculative markets was so great, and the amount of loans shifted from day to day so vast, that no accurate estimate can be derived from the exchanges, which reached \$1,143,978,546 in five business days. The largest transactions ever known before were \$1,224,000,000 in six days of last month. Excepting Congress, but one other cause of mischief appears-the threatened strike at Fall River.

SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.

devote two or three columns daily to gossip, rumors and would-be-wise speculations about appointments to office under the new Administration will have reason to rejoice when President Garfield takes the eath of office and announces his Cabinet. They will not be wholly relieved, however, from their present afflictions. A great deal of idle guesswork can still be printed about the foreign missions, custom offices and post offices. The papers which give up a large portion of their space to setting up Cabinets and pulling them to pieces, without any foundation of fact to go upon beside the chat of politicians, will not easily be broken of a bad habit. The public is sick of reading for the fiftieth time that this or that statesman is or is not going to be appointed to this or that office; but the newspapers which set out to be "enterprising," and to know more than the President-elect himself about his own intentions, keep up the racket of assertions denials, reports, rumers, interviews and wise acre editorial predictions with increasing zeal. The result of it all is that their readers know not one whit more on the subject than they did two months ago. General Garfield has shown an admirable faculty for keeping his own counsel, and while welcoming and asking advice has wisely refrained from pouring his ideas and intentions into the ears of the newspaper correspondents. . Does not this eagerness to invent news where

there is none, and to discuss ad nauseam the supposed claims and chances of a few politicians in connection with the Cabinet and other official positions, proceed upon a false estimate of the public mind? Do the people really care so much about the way the offices are to be filled when they have confidence that they are to be well filled? Of course they are interested to know who are to be the President's constitutional advisers and are to form what in England is called the Government; but are they burning with impatience to such a degree that they cannot wait until the time comes for the President to announce his Cabinet in a proper and official way? If there is any great anxiety about this matter it is probably confined to a few politicians who want offices or want to control offices, and does not extend to the masse of busy, intelligent men who expect no favore or rewards from Washington. If General Garfield reads all that is printed

in the form of special dispatches from Mentor, Cleveland, Washington and a score of other places-wherever in short man can be found who has seen the new President or is going to see him-he might, if he did not know better from a wide experience in public affairs, suppose the American people looked upon him as a dispenser of offices and nothing more. Fortunately he is not likely to take such a limited view of his duties and opportunities. He knows that a President can do a great deal toward moulding the destinies of the country. He has broad, clear, well-matured opinions on all questions of public policy. He is a vigorous thinker and has that power of a strong personality which gives weight and momentum to ideas and impresses them on the minds of other people. Those who imagine he is going to the White House to devote his attention to peddling out offices will find themselves greatly mistaken. He will have something el and will give far more thought, we venture to predict, to the problem of fair elections in the South, the question of how to regain our lost ocean commerce, the funding of the debt. the development of our National domain in the West, the suppression of polygamy, the interests of American labor, the education of the illiterate classes, and many other important matters of public concern, than to the ambitions and rivalries of place-seekers.

INDIRECT PENSIONS TO REBELS.

Nobody will be deceived by the efforts of the Democrats in Congress to obtain gratuities from the public treasury for the families of dead Rebel generals. The pretence of buying important private papers is a shallow one. It is highly improbable that either General Bragg or General Polk left documents worth to the Government \$10,000 for historical purposes. They held commands of considerable importance, but their private papers are doubtless nothing of more consequence than orders from the Confederate War Office and copies of their own dispatches. There is no obscure point in the history of the rebellion which such documents are likely to clear up We know all about Bragg's raid into Kentucky already, and his dashing and partly successful assault on Rosecrans's lines at Chickamanga has been freely described from Rebel as well as Union points of view, and has probably given rise to as much literature, official and unefficial, as any other important event of the war. Polk, the other Rebel general to whose camily the Democrats want to present \$10,000, was a less conspicuous figure among the Southern military leaders. He rose to be a lieutenant-general and corps commander, but was not successful when holding independent commands. He was killed in 1864, and the papers he left with his family are not likely to possess much interest to the future historian.

Perhaps the families of these men are poor and entitled to sympathy; but so are the families of many dead Union generals who receive but a slender pension from the Government; and so, too, are the families of hundreds of ex-Confederate officers who cannot make up a bundle of old papers and go to Washington to buttonhole the members of the Appropriations Committee. Why should two families of the many in the South who suffered by the war be selected to be the recipients of handsome gratuities from the public purse? Why should not the Democrats be fair and honest, and, abandoning this transparent sham about "valuable private papers," bring in a bill to pay \$10,000 to every Confederate General's widow ? Why try to do the thing by piecemea and by indirection? The people are not blind and can see through a millstone when there is as big a hole in it as there is in this historical-

papers dodge. Captain Saunders, of the Twenty-seventh, and Captain Brogan, of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, on Saturday night showed their colleagues how to

houses without warrants and without notice to the gamblers that they were country. It would be nextural to ask these efficers how it happesed that so many gamblers were permitted to flourish in their precincts; but the public is charitably disposed and will not press the point, provided that the effenders are not allowed to reestablish themselves. In the meantime, what is Captain Bergheld, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, going to do about it? His territory is the worst infected in the city; is is the one in which the great majority of straugers in the city are lodged, and in which they are most easily misled and swindled. He ought to make a new record with the Commissioners before the week is out. There is no need to do more than bint the same to Captain Kealey. We mention these Captains only because they have such fine fields at operation. operation.

The cabbies around Union-square will have to learn how to say "ex-President do jure" after next Friday. The readers of certain newspapers which

Isn't there a man in Congress with courage enough to move that that obnoxious fifth section in the

On account of the excitement and uncertainty attending the electoral count four years ago, the Cabin t-makers had no opportunity to exercise their marvellous ingenuity. They are trying to make up for lost time this year by taking double

Secretary Sherman intended to continue his good work to the last. He expected to be able to reduce the public debt about \$8,000,000 for the current month. But that was before the Democratic donkey interfered with his place. What that interference will amount to a few days will show.

If the pay should begin when the work begins, then the suggestion that a President's salary date from the day he is elected is quite pertinent.

The vacancy which has occurred in the Senator ship from Wisconsin has given the Democrats re-newed hopes of organizing the next Senate. Withont the two votes from that State the Republicans will be in a minority even if Senator Mahone should vote with them. But when the Wisconsin Legislature has elected a successor to the late Son-ator Carpenter, the Republicans with Mahone's aid and Vice-President Arthur's casting vote will be able to reorganize the Senate. To prevent this a Democratic paper suggests that its party take time Demecratic paper suggests that its party take time by the forelock, organize the Senate and give the Senator from Virginia such consideration in the make-up of the committees that he will see it to be his interest to vote with the Demecrate. In other words, Mr. Mahone should be bribed to give the Democracy two more years' control of the upper House. It has been understood for some time that the chairmanship of one committee is already mort-gaged to one so-called Independent for his vote in favor of a Democratic organization. But perhaps Senator Mahone may not view independency in just the same light.

When this Congress adjourns it will be in about the same condition the man was who was shipwrecked. When asked whether he had lost anything, he answered: "Yes, everything but my reputation."
"Well," said his questioner, "you travel with less
baggage than any man I know of!"

John G. Thompson is said to be preparing to emigrate to New-Mexico. The Democratic outlook must be gloomy indeed in Ohio when the champion "exulter" proposes to leave the State. Two weeks from to-day Indiana will vote again

on the Constitutional amendment changing the time of the State election from October to November. There will be little opposition to the scheme. Even the Democrats are likely to vote for it, in revenge for the sudden chill Indiana gave them last October.

Some Congressmen appear to look upon the National Library as a country schoolmaster looks upon a district library—as their personal property. Chairman Barnum is in Washington trying to pre-

vent the Democracy from making a bigger donkey of itself than it did when it fathered the Morey It must be a little humiliating to some Demo

cratic statesmen to sign petitions to the President to save them from their party's recklessness four months after they tried to put the country com-pletely under the control of the same party.

The late Senator Carpenter is said to have left to his family an estate of nearly \$100,000, exclusive of \$50,000 life insurance.

Lord Beaconsfield is reported to be engaged upon a continuation of "Endymion," but he is busier with an autobiography and journal which are to have posthumous publication.

Mr. Thurlow Weed is writing his memoirs-a work undertaken at an earnest appeal of General Winfield Scott. Mr. Weed says that he has a rich mine of aterial in letters tovering a period of more than half a century. But age and its infirmities seriously embarrass his progress, and the tweive or thirteen hundred pages now written only bring the work down to 1838.

Mr. Longfellow, the other day, sent this little vers to the Columbus school children, who celebrated his

If any thought of mine, e'er sung or told,
Has ever given delight or consolation,
Ye have repaid me back a thousand-fold
By every friendly sign and salutation.
With compliments and good wishes of
H. W. Longfellow.

Mrs. Hayes is to receive from the "Ladies' Teme perance League of Ottawa, Ill.," a gift of a pair of curtains for her Fremont house. They are made of ivory silk sheeting, embroidered with sunflowers and pomegranates. A band of brown plush crosses each, and they are lined with pale blue silk. They are said to be worth \$1,200. A recent portrait of Mme. Adam (Juliette Lamber)

shows the face of an elderly lady beautiful with the beauty of refinement and intellect. The soft hair parted at the side is tinged with gray, as though slightly powdered, and the dress is of red vely high to the throat and trimmed with dark fur. It a portrait, the beholding of which makes one lo to know the original.

Along with the English colonists who founded Sierrs Leone, were two Swedish savants, one a pro-fessor of botany in Upsala, and the other a mineralogist of the name of August Nordenskjold. In 1792, this Nordenskjold went up the Sierra Leone River. and the Scarcies, and meant to return by land, but he fell ill at Porto Logo, eighty miles above Sierra Leone, and died on his way to the colony. He had not been able to give an account of his travels. It is interesting to learn, from inquiries by Dr. Borius, that this African explorer was a great uncle of the Nordenskjold whose name has lately become so fa-

GENERAL NOTES.

New-York City time is henceforth to be, by egal ensetment, the standard for all railroads in the State of Connectiont.

Of the twenty-eight new iron furnaces completed in the United States last year, six were located in Virginia and five in other Southern States, while of the virginia and ave in other southern States, while of the seventeen old furnaces abandoned in the same year, nine were south of Mason and Dixon's Line. Four new furnaces are now in course of construction in the South, and three more are projected.

While practical jokers make merry with

fabricated reports of the prohibition by the United States of the importation of French wines, it may be in teresting to remember that in the single county of Los Angeles, Cal. there were produced last year countderably more than two million gallons of wine and

The experiment of a railroad on ice, tried

The experiment of a railroad on ice, tried successfully last winter in Canada, has recently been imitated at the Russian capital. A road was laid on the lee from Cronstadt to Oranienbaum, and its opening to traffic marked with great festivities. The first train, bearing a gaia party of officers and their rriends, stopped midway of the road was thrown open to the transportation of the 54.000 tons of merchandise which had accumulated since the closing of navigation.

An unfortunate tenant in Louisville, Kynhaving received a wound which disabled him and ondangered his life, was not able to provide food for his family or even to precure the medicine presented by his physician, and proceeded to made known his destination to his landiady, hoping thereby to prevail upon her to relax her demands for the money in advance and gain time enough to recover and carn the money. But the landiady's inagers itehed to get hold of the dollars, and she answered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she answered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she answered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she answered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she answered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she answered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she newered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she newered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she newered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she newered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and she newered his appeal by a reasonal of the dollars, and the dollars and the dol